

# THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

VOLUME XIV.

SATURDAY, MORNING, APRIL 14, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

Major McDaniel and the Executive Committee.—The Inside History of the Late Convention.—Sharp Work and Plenty Good Humor.—How the Result Was Finally Reached.

The convention once adjourned the political excitement has died away—the camps have all departed—and the caucus rooms are silent and deserted.

Major McDaniel met the executive committee on yesterday, and arrangements have been made for the campaign of ten days that intervenes between now and election. The tickets are printed. Chairman Jackson has issued an address for the committee, and as heavy a vote as possible will be brought out.

In the meantime we offer in a general way an inside history of the convention—or at least of a great part of the convention—that will throw a light on much that was done, and on much that was left undone.

**The Inside History of the Convention.**  
A SUMMARY OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN.—THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.—MAJOR McDANIEL'S WITHDRAWAL.—HOW THE NOMINATION WAS FINALLY MADE.

In the closing pages of "Vanity Fair" there is a picture of Becky Sharp, standing behind a curtain, in the attitude of a spy, listening to a conversation between Joseph Shelly and his brother-in-law, of which she is the subject. The picture made law, and led for Shelly, but no explanation was made by the novelist of the outcome or the motive of this new Clytemnestra. Some one asked Thackeray what he intended the picture to understand by it, and whether the picture forecasted the death of Shelly, which occurred shortly afterwards.

"I've thought that very thing over myself," said Thackeray, "and I've come to the conclusion that I don't know."

To the company of this thing—unknown and unknowable—must be remitted the question: If the final ballot between Boynton and Bacon had been called, which would have received the nomination?

The best option on both sides agrees that there would not have been three votes difference either way. The best count made by either side ranged from 176 to 180—176 being necessary to elect.

Now in legislation a majority of two or three votes is sufficient for a definite calculation—because in a legislature each man has one vote, and the same men cast it always, and are sworn voters. In a convention the votes are held in fractions or in lumps, and the voters are continually changing. This morning's delegates who vote and tomorrow's are not fixed, and the count cannot be absolutely fixed.

The last night of the Boynton caucus the count of the advisory committee was 179 votes. The next day it was ascertained that two of these votes would have been lost, and that two votes counted adversely would have been gained. What other changes might have developed during roll call, and whether they would have increased or wiped out Boynton's majority no one can tell. Both sides were confident, and yet neither expected the issue to come on the next to a last ballot on Wednesday evening, and were ready for it. It is our opinion that two votes would have covered the majority of the winner, and we believe under no circumstances would it have gone as high as five votes for either man.

**About the Conference Committee.**  
HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT AND WHAT IT WAS INTENDED TO DO.

On Thursday night there was restlessness on all sides. The general caucuses were more enthusiastic than ever, but the advisory committees felt that the crisis would come with the morning, and were getting ready for it.

At an early hour Thursday night General Phil Cook ordered that his name be withdrawn as soon as the convention met the next day. Mr. DuPont Guerry thereupon announced his determination of proposing a committee of conference, constituted as provided by his resolution which afterwards passed. It was said that prominent members of the Bacon caucus would support it: that would command the support of the McDaniel and Cook men, and many of the Boynton men.

The McDaniel caucus had adjourned with great enthusiasm, but Major McDaniel himself had determined to withdraw his name and had written his letter of withdrawal. A member of the McDaniel caucus had appeared in both the Boynton and Bacon caucuses and had said to each that a majority of the McDaniel votes would follow. A committee had been appointed by each caucus to investigate the matter and see exactly where the McDaniel vote would go. The Bacon committee reported that Bacon would get 20 votes of the 34, and the Boynton committee reported that Boynton would get 20 votes of the 34.

In the meantime, the Richmond delegation was doing some work on its own account. This delegation had given Governor Boynton staunch and unwavering support, but its members believed that the time had come when a nomination must be made. Mr. Walsh, therefore, proposed a resolution calling for a committee of three that would request the two leading candidates to withdraw in the interest of harmony.

When this proposition was submitted to the Boynton advisory committee it was received with little favor. The Boynton men were for making the fight straight out. Governor Boynton himself, in a speech, urged his friends not to consider his personal claims for one moment when the integrity of the party was threatened, and withdrew, leaving his friends perfectly unembarrassed. Many of the stronger Boynton men favored the suggestion. It was held that if it passed, Governor Boynton would write a letter offering to make the sacrifice if the other gentleman named in the resolution would do the same. If that gentleman refused, it would have put Governor Boynton in a favorable light, and he would have lost nothing. If he accepted, the harmony of the party would be restored, and a nomination made.

The discussion in the Boynton committee lasted until 2 o'clock, when Mr. Walsh announced that he intended to put the motion on his own responsibility the next morning, and taking up his hat started off to the bed. He was detained a few moments and the discussion renewed, and ended in the unanimous determination to support it. In the meantime the advisory committee of the McDaniel caucus had refused by a vote of 3 to 1, to agree to it, and the Cook men were wedded to Guerry's idea of a conference committee—so that morning came with only one caucus committed to the conference idea, and that one, only after Mr. Walsh had announced his purpose of offering it on his own responsibility. At 1 o'clock Mr. McDaniel announced to the writer that his name would not be again balloted for, and General Cook had already been withdrawn.

**Carrying the Conference Resolutions.**  
THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.—THE DEBATE AND THE CHANGE OF OPINION.

The opening debate on the Walsh resolution developed opposition in certain quarters where it

had expected support, but it also demonstrated that there were enough men in the convention who preferred an outside candidate or who wanted to see the thing ended at any personal sacrifice, to vote some sort of conference resolution.

When Mr. Guerry proposed his plan for a committee it became evident that it would pass. The Bacon men voted about solidly against it—that is, the men who preferred Bacon to any one else, and scored 147 votes. Finding it carried, they changed their votes and made it partially unanimous. It was, of course, understood that the committee would be uncertain in its composition, but it was believed that neither General Cook or Major McDaniel would appoint a majority of Boynton or Bacon men. This opinion was justified by the facts. Of Major McDaniel's committee Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Livingston preferred Boynton to Bacon, and Mr. Wingfield and Mr. Erwin preferred Bacon. Of General Cook's committee Mr. Guerry preferred Boynton and Mr. Willis preferred Bacon, when the issue was reduced to those two candidates. All the Boynton men preferred McDaniel to Bacon, while at least one and perhaps three of the Bacon men, preferred Boynton after Bacon, over any other candidate.

**The Meeting of the Committee.**  
THE TACTICS OF THE BALLOT.—THE SKIRMISHING AND THE RESULT.—MR. GUERRY AND THE LAST BALLOT.

The session of the committee opened with the usual skirmishing. It was decided to vote viva voce, and the Bacon men were put first on the list. Judge Erwin was made chairman and Mr. Parham second.

The first ballot stood 6, 4 and 2. After awhile McDaniel went up to 6 votes. When the balloting had progressed some further without change, the Boynton men stated they would prepare a list of new names, and the first man presented was Mr. George T. Barnes, of Richmond.

Mr. Dorsey said that in presenting Mr. Barnes's name the Boynton men were in earnest and would give the solid Boynton vote if the Bacon men would vote for him, and as the Bacon men came first on the list this could be determined. Mr. Barnes received only 6 or 7 votes, the Bacon men voting solidly against him. Mr. Dorsey then tendered T. J. Simmons, R. E. Lester, C. D. McCutchen, George Hillier, Henry R. Jackson, A. K. Lawton, C. F. Crisp, T. G. Lawson, Henry R. Harris, J. H. Blount, H. G. Turner and one or two others, and offered to elect either if the Bacon men would vote for him.

General Young then nominated the Hon. W. E. Smith and the Boynton men voted solidly for him, with perhaps, one other vote.

Mr. M. C. Fulton then presented the name of Hon. William Reese, but it is said his name was withdrawn without a ballot.

Ballots were then had on Messrs. Cook, Simmons, Lawson, and W. E. Smith. The Boynton men voted solidly for them, and Mr. Guerry occasionally voting with them. The six Bacon men had voted steadily for Bacon, the four McDaniel men for McDaniel, and Mr. Willis, of the Cook committee, for either Cook or Bacon.

The other gentlemen tendered by the Boynton men were not supported by the solid Boynton vote because the Bacon men who were first on the list never split their votes, and there was consequently no chance to elect them.

At length Judge Erwin, who represented Major McDaniel, was sent for by that gentleman for a consultation. At this time the excitement in the lobby was intense. A rumor was afloat that Governor Brown and Mr. Bacon were in consultation in a room in the capitol building, and on this rumor, for correct or incorrect, all sorts of theories were built.

Major McDaniel met Judge Erwin in the ante-room of the senate chamber and after a few words of earnest conversation handed him a letter. This was his formal withdrawal from the race.

After having given this to Judge Erwin he had a moment's conversation with two constitution men and left the capital for his hotel.

When Judge Erwin read to the committee the letter announcing Mr. McDaniel's withdrawal it was evident that the crisis had come. Two of his supporters, Messrs. Erwin and Wingfield, were for Bacon after McDaniel, and the other two, Dunlap and Livingston, were for Boynton. This made the vote 8 and 8 between Boynton and Bacon. Of the Cook men, Mr. Willis was for Bacon, and Mr. Guerry was known to prefer Boynton. Had the vote been cast thus, it would have stood 9 and 9. Mr. Guerry's name was on the list.

The ballot was called and every man had voted save Mr. Guerry, and the vote stood Bacon nine, Boynton 8. Mr. Guerry arose deliberately, and putting his thumbs in his pockets said:

"Now, let me understand exactly how this thing stands. How is the vote?"

Several votes hurriedly volunteered the information amid intense excitement, and the chairman at length said:

"If you vote for Boynton it stands 9 to 9. If you vote for Bacon it stands 10 to 8."

Ex-Senator Cabell then arose and urged Mr. Guerry to vote for Bacon. He said: "You have been liberal and fair, and you have taunted us with not having been. This committee was raised on your motto. You say you want harmony. Then I urge you to vote for Bacon, and settle this contest and restore harmony to the party."

Mr. Guerry said: "Before casting my vote, I ask for time to consult my colleagues."

This was granted him and the ballot suspended. As he left the room almost the entire committee dropped out with him. The Bacon men went to have the pressure put on and to report the condition of things—the Boynton men to consult over the new aspect of things, and the McDaniel men remained in the senate chamber. Judge Crisp was called from the chair, and with Mr. Willis and Mr. Cuts, the other members of the Sumner county delegation, met Mr. Guerry in the side hall before the senate door. The group became the center of attraction, a dense crowd packing them into a corner. A hurried consultation was carried on, being interrupted by frequent advice from outsiders.

In the meantime the Boynton men, feeling assured in their own minds that Mr. Guerry would vote for Bacon on his return, determined to add the matter by calling McDaniel back into the race and giving him their solid vote. They therefore proposed to the McDaniel men to put him back in nomination.

It was objected that the ballot had already been taken and could not be changed. The Boynton men held that any man could change his vote before the result was announced. McDaniel's name was therefore put back into the fight at the instance of the Boynton men and by the Boynton men. He added the solid vote of the 8 Boynton men which added to his own 4 votes gave him 10 votes, and the nomination. This change had been already made by the time Mr. Guerry returned to the room. He cast his vote for McDaniel, making it 11 to 7 for Bacon. It was then moved to make the vote unanimous.

The Bacon men objected, and stated that they would write a minority report. They were about to do this, and were, in fact, preparing to get to work, when the door opened and three minutes for consultation. This being granted they retired and went presumably to talk to Major Bacon. They were gone perhaps five minutes. Mr. F. H. Colley was the first one of them to re-enter the room. He said nothing about their determination, but walked up quietly to Mr. Dorsey, of the Boynton delegation, and said:

"Will you walk into the hall with me?"

By this time the Bacon men had paired with the others, and the procession was ready for the march. One of them said to the chairman:

"Please announce that the report of the committee

is unanimous. We shall make no further fight. Our candidate does not wish to stand in the way of perfect harmony."

And the contest over, the governorship was ended.

**Convention Notes and Gossip.**

Mr. W. C. Glenn, of Whitfield, made hosts of friends in caucus and convention.

The Putnam county boys insisted on having Coke Tammage's hat as a souvenir. He drew out his knife, cut it into four quarters and gave each delegate a piece of it.

The Carroll county boys were prominent in the convention and in the lobby.

Frank Leverett, of Putnam, swears that it was his rabbit foot that did it.

"The Athens boys made it warm for visitors to their room, putting them through a patented bucking process."

It had been telephoned to Canton from Marietta that a committee of conference was out. A later message carried the news that Judge Jim Brown had been selected by the committee. That Canton man who heard it rushed across the street, yelling the news and belied into the courtroom where Judge Brown was presiding and broke into the proceedings with the announcement.

The judge kept on with the court and did not appear to be flurried, and was not a bit so when the denial of the report came.

"There was more feeling under the surface and less manifested," said a delegate yesterday, "than in any convention I ever saw. The delegates were all determined to stick to their men, but were just as much determined to keep in a good humor."

Up to the light of the election in Chatham, Governor Boynton had clearly whipped the fight. Had he carried Chatham he would have been nominated beyond the shadow of a doubt. A change of eleven votes in Chatham, or the failure of twenty-one Boynton men to go out to the meeting, prevented the early and triumphant nomination of Governor Boynton.

Such a support from two such men as Tom Bacon and Arthur Gray have given to Major Bacon for the governor, five men ought to make a man feel prouder than a nomination could have done. They have won the admiration of even those whom they opposed. And we do not mean to be invidious in selecting this pair out of the gallant brigade that followed this dashing leader.

**THE DEFENSE THROUGH.**

One Phase of the Star Route Trial Laid at Rest—Bill Betts on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the star route trial an effort was made to discredit Moore's testimony, for which purpose Colonel Ingels placed the notorious Bill Betts on the stand. He testified that he met Moore several times, and that Moore had not been in the city since January 19th. "If you want to hear some music you had better come over to the court house. The government want to put me on the stand, and I won't go on the stand unless I can get a lawyer to go with me."

Mr. Merrick objected to the question and the court ruled it clearly inadmissible.

Mr. Ingels then asked the witness if he remembered his stammering replies to the pretty sayings and told him he was no good and then addressed herself entirely to the president, who had been watching the scene all along with much interest and amusement.

It will be a long time before Justice Gray will hear the last of this little affair.

**RECOGNIZED BY FRELIN GHUYSEN.**  
The Ohio Woman's Elite Letter to the Secretary of State.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—The Mormon conference at Kirilind continued to-day. The time was mostly devoted to religious service, during which a woman sang a song in a foreign language, while claiming to be under the influence of the gift of tongues. A letter was received from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen in response to a request to make a distinction between polygamous and monogamous Mormons, as Secretary Evans sent circulars around bringing emigrants here to join polygamous sects.

Mr. Frelinghuysen replied to the request by saying that he would make a distinction between the operation of the penal laws of the United States. Secretary Frelinghuysen replied: "It is contrary to the practice of this government to give its citizens the right of religious freedom, and to make a distinction between the operation of the penal laws of the United States."

As Brady was conveyed back to prison yesterday, the crowd hissed Carey and cheered Brady. The demonstration was so marked that the police arrested two of the offenders.

**A TREASURY RULING.**

The New Two Cent Postage Stamp—On the Black List.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Folger to-day made a ruling that a portion of the act of 1878, which imposes a duty on tin cans containing liquid, shall be repealed to free admission under the Washington treaty with Great Britain remains in force, notwithstanding the fact that it was not incorporated in the new tariff act. This act was also alleged to have been sent by Dorsey at Albemarle hotel to Reidell on a Washington train in June, 1881.

The jury was then dismissed until Tuesday next, and the court proceeded to consider the argument.

As Brady was conveyed back to prison yesterday, the crowd hissed Carey and cheered Brady. The demonstration was so marked that the police arrested two of the offenders.

The design for the new two cent postage stamp is approved. It contains a tabular which is a profile of Washington, similar to that on the present three cent stamp. Surrounding the profile is an oval band. In the upper part of the band the words "United States Postage" are inscribed. Below the words "United States Postage" are the words "Two Cents." The color of the new stamp not decided yet. The color of the sample submitted for selection of the design was green.

Postmaster-General Gresham to-day placed upon the fraud list the Industrial works of New Philadelphia, Ohio and Union Trust company, of St. Louis. These firms will hereafter be denied facilities of the United States mail, so far as money orders and registered packages are concerned.

**THE BUSINESS WEEK.**

The Fallures Reported—The Trade of the English Markets—What the Operators Say.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The business failures for the past week are reported to be 197 last week. The distribution was as follows: New England 14, western 54, middle 26, southern 14, Pacific states and territories 10, New York 12, and Canada 32.

LONDON, April 13.—The Manchester Guardian's Commercial article says: Current business has been fair, but not large. Yarns are firm. Buyers are still acting with caution.

In mining lane market, China tea is firm. Prices realized at Dutch trading company's sale of coffee showed slight decline. Java is quoted at 33 and 33 cents. East India firm. Plantation ceylon easier. Sugar in better demand. The estimates of the beef supply during the coming season show an increase over that of last year. Rice is active at six pence per cwt. dearer.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The leading weekly grain circular says: Wheat was steadier, but prices realized at Dutch trading company's sale were maintained, sometimes exceeded. The supply is decreasing. To-day there was steady feeling. Wheat was in more inquiry. Moderate business was done at fair prices. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Corn was 15d better.

## FEDERAL GOSSIP.

A SUPREME COURT JUDGE FIGURING AS A MASHER.

Secretary Frelinghuysen in Correspondence With Some Noted Members—Judge Edmunds Declines to Run for Governor of New York—The Railroad Liability Case.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Argument was commenced in the supreme court of the United States in an important case of the Illinois Central railroad company, plaintiff in error, against the people of the state of Illinois. This suit was brought by one John M. Morris in the name of the state against the railroad company, under an act of the state legislature passed May 2, 1873, entitled "An act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in rates charged for transportation of passengers and freight."

The plaintiff alleges that the railroad company charged him a higher rate on a quantity of salt shipped from Chicago to Tuscola than that fixed by the railroad and warehouse commissioners' appointed under the act above mentioned. The company admits the alleged overcharge, but maintains that the commissioners had no legal right to fix rates for the transportation of merchandise over the railroad, and that the act which assumes to give such authority is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it ignores an obligation of contract between the state and company embodied in the company's charter. The case was referred to the circuit court of Douglas county. The case was on an agreed statement of facts. That court held the act of May 2, 1873, to be constitutional and valid, and assessed a fine of \$1,000 against the railroad company for its violation of the provisions. Upon appeal, this judgment was affirmed by the supreme court of the state and the case now comes here upon a writ of error for final review. The question in controversy is virtually whether the power to fix and regulate rates for transportation of merchandise and passengers over the Illinois Central railroad is vested in the railroad company or in the state.

**SOME JUDICIAL CHATS.**  
The justices of the supreme court are not so dignified but that they enjoy very much among themselves a joke upon each other. The last few days they have been deriving much enjoyment from a jig upon the bachelor member of the court, Justice Gray, on account of a "mash" which he made on Nilsson on the occasion of his recent visit to the white house. The judge is several inches over six feet, splendidly proportioned, and has a ruddy complexion. Justice Nilsson, who is noted for a considerable spice of devilry, put her eyes on him as soon as he came in the room, and, fearing that he was a bachelor, made a dead set on him. The judge, like most elderly men who have lived a single life, is diffident in the society of ladies, and the more attentive Nilsson the more embarrassed he. Finally she became disgusted at his stammering replies to her pretty sayings and told him he was no good and then addressed herself entirely to the president, who had been watching the scene all along with much interest and amusement.

It will be a long time before Justice Gray will hear the last of this little affair.

**RECOGNIZED BY FRELIN GHUYSEN.**  
The Ohio Woman's Elite Letter to the Secretary of State.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—The Mormon conference at Kirilind continued to-day. The time was mostly devoted to religious service, during which a woman sang a song in a foreign language, while claiming to be under the influence of the gift of tongues. A letter was received from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen in response to a request to make a distinction between polygamous and monogamous Mormons, as Secretary Evans sent circulars around bringing emigrants here to join polygamous sects.

Mr. Frelinghuysen replied to the request by saying that he would make a distinction between the operation of the penal laws of the United States. Secretary Frelinghuysen replied: "It is contrary to the practice of this government to give its citizens the right of religious freedom, and to make a distinction between the operation of the penal laws of the United States."

As Brady was conveyed back to prison yesterday, the crowd hissed Carey and cheered Brady. The demonstration was so marked that the police arrested two of the offenders.

The design for the new two cent postage stamp is approved. It contains a tabular which is a profile of Washington, similar to that on the present three cent stamp. Surrounding the profile is an oval band. In the upper part of the band the words "United States Postage" are inscribed. Below the words "United States Postage" are the words "Two Cents." The color of the new stamp not decided yet. The color of the sample submitted for selection of the design was green.

Postmaster-General Gresham to-day placed upon the fraud list the Industrial works of New Philadelphia, Ohio and Union Trust company, of St. Louis. These firms will hereafter be denied facilities of the United States mail, so far as money orders and registered packages are concerned.

**THE BUSINESS WEEK.**

The Fallures Reported—The Trade of the English Markets—What the Operators Say.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The business failures for the past week are reported to be 197 last week. The distribution was as follows: New England 14, western 54, middle 26, southern 14, Pacific states and territories 10, New York 12, and Canada 32.

LONDON, April 13.—The Manchester Guardian's Commercial article says: Current business has been fair, but not large. Yarns are firm. Buyers are still acting with caution.

In mining lane market, China tea is firm. Prices realized at Dutch trading company's sale of coffee showed slight decline. Java is quoted at 33 and 33 cents. East India firm. Plantation ceylon easier. Sugar in better demand. The estimates of the beef supply during the coming season show an increase over that of last year. Rice is active at six pence per cwt. dearer.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The leading weekly grain circular says: Wheat was steadier, but prices realized at Dutch trading company's sale were maintained, sometimes exceeded. The supply is decreasing. To-day there was steady feeling. Wheat was in more inquiry. Moderate business was done at fair prices. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Corn was 15d better.

## EATING HUMAN FLESH.

A CANNIBAL TRIED AND CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Alfred G. Packer Murders a Mining Party of Five Men, and Feasts for Days on Human Steak.—The Sickening Details of the Crime Narrated in Court by the Criminal.

DENVER, Col., April 13.—The trial of Alfred G. Packer, the San Juan ghoul, charged with murdering his five companions in San Juan county in 1872, which has been in progress at Lake City several days, was concluded yesterday, and the case was given to the jury. The evidence shows that a party of six organized in Utah in 1872, to prospect in southern Colorado. While in the vicinity of the present site of Lake City, blinding storms coming on, they lost their way and food gave out. For days together they lived on rose-hips. The men became desperate and some were crazed. While his companions were in this condition, Packer deliberately butchered the whole party, and for several weeks lived from flesh cut from their bodies. Yesterday, in the course of the trial, Packer made a statement calmly, and for two hours detailed the experience of the party from the setting out a clerk named Meager who testified yesterday that she was with Brady on that evening as the girl in question. The witness said that he also met Brady on the following day. The latter stated that the murders would be the cause of Ireland. Upon the conclusion of Kennedy's testimony the defense announced that they would call another witness. The argument of the counsel for defense and prosecution followed. The jury retired at 3 o'clock, and the verdict of the jury was rendered at 5 minutes before 4. When the verdict was read a deep but suppressed murmur went round the court room, and thirteen minutes after 3 o'clock, and the verdict of the jury was rendered at 5 minutes before 4. When the verdict was read a deep but suppressed murmur went round the court room, and thirteen minutes after 3 o'clock, and the verdict of the jury was rendered at 5 minutes before 4. When the verdict was read a deep but suppressed murmur went round the court room, and thirteen minutes after 3 o'clock, and the verdict of the jury was rendered at 5 minutes before 4.

**THE GUGAR-MANDLER SUIT.**  
Mrs. Gougar Receives an Award of \$5,000 Damages.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 13.—After being out about seven hours the jury in the Gougar-Mandler damage suit, which has been progressing for twelve weeks, returned a verdict for Mrs. Gougar, fixing the amount of her damages at \$5,000. Defendant has moved for a new trial.

This celebrated case has created more widespread attention than anything that has occurred in a city which has been noted for years for the frequency of its murders, executions, devastating fires, and scandals.

The parties in the case are Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, wife of John D. Gougar, as plaintiff, and Captain Harry Mandler, present chief of police, as defendant. Mrs. Gougar is a well-known for years as an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, both on the lecture stage and through the press, and of late she has also become a convert to woman suffrage, and an active worker for its cause.

She has been a moving spirit of the Loyal club, a literary society of this city, which also belonged Wilson Dewitt Wallace, a leading member of the bar. As secretary and vice-president of the society, the work of arranging the programme and assigning the work to members devolved upon them, and they were often thus thrown together. Wallace is also a radical prohibitionist and woman suffragist. He is a married man, with a family of four girls. Mrs. Gougar, although married has no family. Between these two persons, for a series of years, there has existed a strong bond of friendship. The families were intimate, and tea-party gatherings were of frequent occurrence. Some months ago there was considerable talk about Wallace and Mrs. Gougar, which blossomed into hints that there was something wrong.

The fall Wallace received the republican nomination for state senator, which dissatisfied certain classes of his own party because of his views on woman suffrage and prohibition. Meanwhile Mrs. Gougar had assumed editorial control of Our Herald, a temperance organ, which was very pronounced, especially against the opponents of Wallace, whose election the paper advocated, and through Mrs. Gougar's agency, to a large extent, W. C. T. U. canvass of the county was made by the women, Mrs. Gougar being one of the main speakers. Her course aroused much dissatisfaction in the republican ranks, while the democracy were divided as to whether Wallace was helping or hurting the party. Wallace was defeated by forty-four votes, which caused Mrs. Gougar to make Our Herald more bitter than ever. November 20, 1882, Dr. B. F. Ingels, a prominent physician and a member of the county board, a temperance man, a democrat, and requested him to hasten to the mayor's office and suppress any proceedings that might be brought there, or in the grand jury at Wallace and Mrs. Gougar. Ingels, who had been in the county and taking sides with the court, and the grand jury, learned from him the startling story that on the night previous he (Mandler) and a friend named Charles H. L. Poock had seen Wallace and Mrs. Gougar go to the former's law office about eight o'clock in the evening, and remain until after midnight; that when they came down he (Mandler) followed them, overtook them, spoke to Wallace, and recognized them both. Mandler is a man of few words, pleasing address, and a fine countenance, a barber by profession, married, and has a family of six children.

The story became public, and Mrs. Gougar finally brought suit against Mandler for \$10,000 damages. Defendant's answer was in five paragraphs, and admitted the speaking of the words that the parties were at Wallace's office November 19th and for an immoral purpose, closing with a plea of litigation. The case was set for trial January 18th, but was put over until the 22d, Judge Vinton, of the Tippecanoe circuit, asking to be excused from hearing the case, Judge John H. Gould, of the Carroll circuit court, was agreed upon. After some delay the jury was impaneled, and after two days argument, and the admission of evidence Judge Gould ruled that the defendant might put in evidence such testimony as would go to prove a disposition of the plaintiff to commit the offense under favorable opportunities. Plaintiff then offered to admit, for the purpose of the trial, that if the defendant would show that she was at Wallace's office on the night of November 19, 1882, that they would admit that the disposition existed and the act was committed, but this proposition was not agreed to by the defense.

The testimony closed for the defense on the 21st of February, when a motion was made to discharge the jury on the ground that two of them had expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the plaintiff. The court held that, if this was the case, it would be ground for a new trial in the event that the plaintiff secured a verdict, but refused to discharge the jury. Defense has not as yet introduced any testimony in regard to the transaction of November 19, the two weeks having been devoted to an attempt to show a disposition to do wrong if an opportunity was afforded. This caused considerable comment. Plaintiff then introduced witnesses to prove that she was at her mother's house on the night in question until 10 o'clock, and that she was at home after that hour; while testimony was also introduced to show that Wallace was not at his office that night, and was at home before 10 p. m., and did not leave that night.

The case began on January 22, 1883. The defendant closed his case in chief on Friday afternoon, February 10, 1883. The defendant called 200 witnesses to the stand, and the plaintiff called 200 different persons occupied the stand, including physicians, doctors, lawyers, editors, reporters, grocers, men, bankers and business men. Citizens generally. Some of the witnesses gave testimony in the case.

## EATING HUMAN FLESH.

A CANNIBAL TRIED AND CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Alfred G. Packer Murders a Mining Party of Five Men, and Feasts for Days on Human Steak.—The Sickening Details of the Crime Narrated in Court by the Criminal.

DENVER, Col., April 13.—The trial of Alfred G. Packer, the San Juan ghoul, charged with murdering his five companions in San Juan county in 1872, which has been in progress at Lake City several days, was concluded yesterday, and the case was given to the jury. The evidence shows that a party of six organized in Utah in 1872, to prospect in southern Colorado. While in the vicinity of the present site of Lake City, blinding storms coming on, they lost their way and food gave out. For days together they lived on rose-hips. The men became desperate and some were crazed. While his companions were in this condition, Packer deliberately butchered the whole party, and for several weeks lived from flesh cut from their bodies. Yesterday, in the course of the trial, Packer made a statement calmly, and for two hours detailed the experience of the party from the setting out a clerk named Meager who testified yesterday that she was with Brady on that evening as the girl in question. The witness said that he also met Brady on the following day. The latter stated that the murders would be the cause of Ireland. Upon the conclusion of Kennedy's testimony the defense announced that they would call another witness. The argument of the counsel for defense and prosecution followed. The jury retired at 3 o'clock, and the verdict of the jury was rendered at 5 minutes before 4. When the verdict was read a deep but suppressed murmur went round the court room, and thirteen minutes after 3 o'clock, and the verdict of the jury was rendered at 5 minutes before 4.

**THE GUGAR-MANDLER SUIT.**  
Mrs. Gougar Receives an Award of \$5,000 Damages.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 13.—After being out about seven hours the jury in the Gougar-Mandler damage suit, which has been progressing for twelve weeks, returned a verdict for







# INDIAN ARROW POISONS.

## HOW THE MEDICINE MEN MAKE WEAPONS DEADLY.

Venom Extracted from Snakes and Insects—What a Scientist Learned Among the Tribes of the Southwest in Regard to Making Missiles of Destruction—Poisonous Potions.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—During a recent tour of scientific investigation among the several Indian tribes of the extreme southwest your correspondent was afforded the opportunity of securing new and interesting facts respecting the manufacture of arrow poisons, a custom which at one time prevailed extensively among the tribes of North America, but which has been almost entirely abandoned since the introduction of firearms. There is sufficient evidence at hand to show that poisoned weapons were frequently used in warfare, though originally these toxic agents were resorted to, no doubt, for better effect of the rude weapons with which the primitive hunter was armed. Among others, as will be shown below, poisoned weapons were used only in the destruction of noxious animals, but under any circumstances it is doubtful whether a savage would hesitate to resort to such weapons in the destruction of the enemy should a favorable opportunity be presented. Usually the preparation of poison was attended with a great deal of ceremony, the incantations and manipulations being conducted either by the shaman or the war chief. The ingredients selected for the preparation of toxic compounds vary greatly in different localities, vegetable poisons predominating in the warmer regions, while the organic are preferred in the colder latitudes. This is attributable to the fact that poisonous plants are scarce in the temperate zone, while in the tropics and organic poisons deteriorate rapidly in the tropics. There are numerous instances also in which the alleged poison is of the most harmless nature, the belief in its potency being based mainly upon the amount of haunting and devility performed by an awe-inspiring shaman.

**POISON OINTMENT.**  
The first group, to which reference will be made, consists of three poisons prepared by the Moqui of Arizona. The first of these is called I-ti-li-i-wi—poison ointment. Poison given internally to cause death, whether in powder or liquid, has no definite name beyond its being "bad medicine." The "poison ointment" is prepared in this way: A rattlesnake is tormented until it bites itself, when the priest of the "snake order" dips the arrow point, as well as a short portion of the shaft, into the blood obtained from the serpent. It is stated that a wound thus made by an arrow will cause death in from three to four days under ordinary circumstances, and in a much shorter time if the victim has been fasting for a day or two, a condition in which an Indian is frequently found even in times of peace. The second variety is prepared from the "outdoor ooe," which, after being maddened by being disturbed in the nest and struck at by withes and branches, is killed. The insect is then gathered and crushed in a primitive stone mortar, where the mass is thoroughly macerated, after which the arrows are anointed in a manner similar to the preceding. Wounds are not liable to cause dangerous results, although they become exceedingly inflamed and very painful, the effect being attributable to the presence of formic acid. The third variety is prepared by crushing a number of large red ants—a variety found all over the northern elevated areas—in a mortar, where the mass is thoroughly macerated, after which the arrows are anointed in a manner similar to the preceding. This poison is not necessarily a fatal one, though instances have been given on "Indian authority." The present writer has treated wounds caused by this insect in several instances, when great constitutional disturbances resulted in a short time, followed by inflammation in an aggravated form and sometimes accompanied by delirium. The Indians state that if a man be wounded with an arrow freshly poisoned he will be debilitated after the first symptoms of excitement are over, from which he may not recover for several weeks or perhaps a month. The last two substances may be prepared by any one of the tribe, as they are used in hunting, but the first named is prepared only, as has been stated, by the priest of the Snake order and is used in warfare with neighboring Indians only.

**VENOM FROM THE RATTLESNAKE.**  
The Apaches, occupying the habitable areas of Arizona, immediately south of the Moqui Pueblos, prepare a poison composed of the venom of the rattlesnake and the decomposed liver of a deer or antelope. The modus operandi could not be ascertained in detail, though it is probable that the method may be similar to that formerly practiced by the Teton Dakota, among whom the writer has witnessed the ceremony. A rattlesnake was searched for at one of the prairie dog towns, and when discovered was secured to the ground by means of a forked stick, so as to prevent its escape and yet not to injure it. An assistant would then pierce the snake's liver, which had been procured for the purpose, and upon inserting a short pole, would thrust it toward the serpent, who would repeatedly bury its fangs. In this manner the venom was secured, and when the snake refused to bite again it was destroyed. The liver was then placed upon a tall, upright pole, where it was allowed to decompose, after which it was crushed in a small dish, when the arrows were dipped into the mass and allowed to remain for several hours. The arrows were carried in double quivers, and tied together with a black band or piece of cloth to distinguish them from harmless ones. Serpents were employed by the Sits of western Sonora. After small snakes had been made in the ground a cow's liver was introduced through with centipedes, scorpions and a rattlesnake. After teasing these creatures for a while with the hope that the liver might receive most of the venom discharged during their angry struggles it was removed and crushed into a jelly, into which the arrows were dipped.

**ARACHNEIDS.**  
Apaches arrows have been properly besmeared with poison are readily distinguished from the ordinary weapons by the dark reddish-brown coating over the anterior portion of the shaft immediately back of the arrow head. The latter also presents the same appearance at times, though were this the only portion to which poison had been applied there would be difficulty in identification, as the arrow points are generally secured to the end of the shaft by the application of mesquite gum, after which the sinew threads are applied for greater security. The Shoshone and Banak Indians of western Nevada prepared poison in the following manner: An antelope or deer is entrapped or caught by winding it when a rattlesnake is brought and made to bite it. The animal is immediately killed and the blood collected in a vessel procured for the purpose. Into this the arrows are dipped and afterward allowed to dry when they are ready for use. It is probable that the snake venom exerts no influence in this instance, as the amount absorbed into the system of the animal between the moments of being bitten and killed would be very slight indeed. The Pahi-Yuts, just south of the Shoshones, remove the heart of a large mammal and place it into a corresponding cavity in the ground. Rattlesnake fangs, with the poison sacs, are then ground into a pulp, with a horned toad or two, which mass is then emptied into the cavity of the heart and allowed to decompose. The whole mass is said to dry into a tough mass resembling caoutchouc. That is finally cut into small pieces.

In poisons prepared by the combination of serpent venom and decomposed organic matter it is not positively known which, if not both, of the substances acts as the toxic agent. Cases thus far observed or recorded have resulted in septicemia and death. One in particular, a mere scratch upon the shoulder blade, died in great misery in less than a week, though not before the flesh had literally dropped from the back as far down as the hips. It is probable that the septic poison of the organic matter remains active for a greater period of time than the serpent venom, being favored by the immediate drying in the drier atmosphere of the extreme western plateaus. Dr. S. Wier Mitchell's experiments do not demonstrate what length of time serpent venom may be kept in a dried state and retain its virulence. The active principle (crotonine) may remain active under favorable conditions for an indefinite length of time, but the symptoms would be exhibited in a manner strikingly similar to those after a fresh wound inflicted by the serpent, which has not been observed. Professor F. V. Hayden and Colonel James Stevenson have both observed the Blackfoot and Assiniboine Indians procure fresh pure serpent venom by causing a secured snake to bite a clean piece of bark. The arrows were applied directly to this without the admixture of any other substances.

**SUPERSTITIONS AND MEDICINE MEN.**  
Curious superstitions exist in connection with this strange custom among various tribes. An intelligent Sisseton Dakota informed me that his father had been a great shaman in his time and knew all the "secrets of the plants." He had a poison which, if rubbed upon a bullet, would cause the bullet to strike the desired object if the gun was merely held in the direction without regard to accurate aim. Though, if the hunter had once raised his weapon and failed to shoot, the bullet would be worthless unless again handed to the shaman. Another mode of preparing bullets was by drilling small holes into it with the point of a knife, into which was spread a paste made of the bark scrapings of the cactus (*Opuntia missouriensis*). The Pitt River Indians prepare, at times, a mixture of the juice of the wild parsnip and the decomposed liver of a dead dog, and this was also practiced by neighboring tribes in California, although the custom appears to have originated with the former, as far as can be ascertained at this day. Among the southern Esquimaux the body of a dead whale is cut into small pieces and distributed among the friends who were of the same stock, each of whom, after rubbing the point of his lance upon it, dries and preserves his piece, as a sort of talisman. The Kaiteraunt, a tribe of the same stock, believe that to be successful in hunting a whale the hunter of a whale must be procured by murdering him, when the fatty portions are removed from the body and boiled, carefully skimming off such fragments as may form a scum, which are then allowed to become putrid. The points of the weapons are greased with this substance, which is considered to give them unfailing success in hunting, both afloat and on shore. Numerous substances of a questionable character are used in this way, but their efficacy in all cases for which they are recommended can never be ascertained, as an Indian would not admit a failure so long as he can escape detection.

J. Ash Pearson, Savannah, Ga., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters with the best results for nervousness and indigestion." The finest flesh colored mastic is found near Marietta, Ga.

Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes for Silk, Wool, Cotton, etc., 10 cts. each. A child can use with perfect success.

**Abank Line**—The clothes store that scares a horse.

**Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,** etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Trochies. A simple and effective remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

The great aim of mankind is naturally an arrow one.

**Piles! Piles! Piles!**  
A sure cure for Piles, Bleeding, Itching and Unpleasant Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' duration. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and lotuents do more harm than good. The Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a powerful yet instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else. For sale by all druggists and mail order agents. Price \$1.00. Walter A. Taylor and Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

How startling is life in death's unbidden presence.

**Advice to Mothers.**  
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer of all his troubles, produces quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for all the troubles which arise from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The best way to keep from rusting is to paint it.

**BURNETT'S COCAINE.**  
The Best of All Hair Dressing.  
It allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, thus promoting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed.

**Burnett's Flavoring Extracts** are the best.

New Jersey men are showing each other's hens.

It is more economical to buy DURKEE'S SALAD Dressing than it is to make it. It is made of better materials than you can buy at the stores. Everybody likes it.

No less than three hundred vessels arrived New York recently.

**A Four-Mouthed Woman** is even worse than a four-mouthed man. But no one need be full-mouthed if he will. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

An evidence of good faith—accepting the shadow for the substance.

MacKerel at Our Boarding House.  
Few people who eat salt macKerel stop to think of the advantage which the men engaged in catching the creatures. These men are subject to hard knocks and every kind of exposure. The celebrated fishery house of Jas. G. Tarr & Bro., Gloucester, Mass., says: "We have had on board our vessels frequent cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, and summer complaints. Our captains say they would not go to sea without PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER."

Base ball is always reasonable with a country church choir.

**Horseford's Acid Phosphate** is a preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system. Descriptive pamphlet sent free. Runford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

A sound education can only be obtained from a music master.

**A Strong Statement Vindicated.**  
Mr. W. E. Clarke, of Providence, R.I., says: "I was once made conscious of my kidney trouble. Hunt's Kidney Remedy, the strong statement that it 'was never known to fail.' How did he dare to say so much? How did he know it to be the truth? Because Hunt's Kidney Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, proved itself to be a positive cure for Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and he knew that any ailment of the kidneys, bladder, liver, or urinary organs. And time has proved the statement strictly true."

The country debating society is about disbanding in order to reorganize as a picnic association.

All who lead a closely confined life are more frequent subjects of constipation, headache and indigestion. If you will use Bailey's Sassafras Aperient it will cure you entirely. Pleasant as a glass of soda, cheaper than pills and never fails.

June—dly say say thank you?

# PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

**MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.**  
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**DIPHTHERIA.**  
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.  
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantly relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure the most obstinate cases. It will save many lives lost every year. Don't delay a moment. For Internal and External Use. Circulars sent by mail for 5 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**MAKE HENS LAY.**  
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, residing in this country, says that the eggs of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint feed. Sold every where. Send by mail for 5 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**FOR SALE BY LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.**  
AGENTS FOR GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.

**DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup**  
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.  
TRADE MARK. AGENTS WANTED.  
Laboratory 77 West 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dr. Clark Johnson—I have given your Indian Blood Syrup a fair trial for Liver Complaint, and am recommending it to all afflicted as a valuable medicine.

**DR. HARTER'S**  
A combination of Potassium of Iron, Purified Blood and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers, it is indispensable.

REV. A. HOBBS writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that it has been most beneficially recommended by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value, where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

**Patent Steel Barb Fencing.**

"The Farmer's Comfort," "The Gardener's Security."

A SPIKE THORN HEDGE. No other fencing so cheap or put up so easily or quickly. Never rusts, stains, decays, shrinks, nor warps. Unaffected by fire, wind, or flood. A complete barrier to the most unruly stock. Impassable by man or beast.

Two Thousand Tons Sold and Put up during the Last Year.  
For sale at the leading hardware stores, with Stretchers and Staples. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

**THOS. M. CLARKE & CO**  
Wholesale Hardware Dealers  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

**BRADFELD'S 3 R G R**  
BRADFELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Is a sure and speedy cure for all diseases pertaining to the female system, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in the treatment of irregular menstruation, white and watery discharges, and partial prostration. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

**HOLMES' LINIMENT**  
Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child-bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true Mother's Friend.

When applied a few months before confinement it will induce a safe and quick delivery, control pain, and alleviate the usual drudgery attending confinement, and the power of lactation to express.

**PRYOR'S OINTMENT**  
Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Venous, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials, and full particulars, address Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of these THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

**J. BRADFELD,**  
No. 108 South Pryor Street, ATLANTA, GA.

**MONTVALE SPRINGS,**  
M. G. WILSON, MANAGER.

THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT AMONG the mountains of East Tennessee, will be open May 15th. Daily excursions and so forth. Excellent Table. Rates: \$2.00 per day; \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week. Address J. C. KENLE, Montvale Springs, Mount County, Tenn.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE NEW AND COMPLETE 3 STORY BRICK Building known as the CENTRAL HOTEL.

In the prosperous city of Spartanburg, S. C. This property lies on a frontage on the public square, running back 225 feet, two handsome stores and a large grand entrance with office on the lower story; two upper stories are divided into 30 large and well ventilated rooms. Servants rooms and kitchen in 2 story brick rear building connected with a conveniently arranged covered way. Large back yard enclosed with a closed fence.

This property is first-class and can command a high rental in its capacity. Time guaranteed, and will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to Real Estate Exchange, Spartanburg, S. C.

**SAW MILL FOR SALE**  
16 HORSE AULTMAN-TAYLOR FARM near the line of Van Winkle mill, 32 in. Hoe saw, all as good as new. While on hand will be sold for cash or what engine cost. Address E. W. NICKER, Van Winkle, Va.

**LOTTERIES.**  
The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly.

**LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.**  
CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.  
Tickets Only \$5. Shares in proportion.

**Commissioners.**  
Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place weekly in New Orleans.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, May 8, 1883—156th Monthly Drawing.

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.**  
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000  
1 do do 25,000  
1 do do 10,000  
2 PRIZES OF \$500 12,500  
2 do 200 10,000  
10 do 100 10,000  
100 do 50 10,000  
300 do 25 30,000  
30 do 10 25,000  
1,000 do 5 25,000

9 APPROXIMATION PRIZES OF \$500 4,750  
9 do do 200 4,500  
9 do do 100 2,500

1,967 Prizes, amounting to \$265,500.  
Application for rates to clubs should be made to the Company at New Orleans, La.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DATHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DATHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.  
N. B.—In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be \$100,000.

**GRATITUDE.**

DENVER, COL., Aug. 29, 1882.  
GENTS—I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude to you for the cure your Swift's Specific has effected in my case. I was afflicted with the horrible blood disease for three years, and after spending some of the Hot Springs, considered my case a hopeless one. I used only one dozen small bottles of S. S. S. and there is not a sign of the disease remaining. My sores are all healed, my throat is no longer raw, and I am rid entirely of my terrible disease. Being a drug clerk, I have seen many hundreds of men dosed with Calomel, Iodide of Mercury and Iodide of Potash, until they were made complete wrecks, that I shudder to think of the misery which has been brought on by the use of Mercurials for Blood Diseases. It is a crying shame that physicians will not acknowledge the merit of your GRAND Blood Medicine. Use my name as you wish.

J. H. RAFF.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing! Write for little book, free. Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

\$50 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance.

**NEW HOTEL FOR RENT.**  
HAVE JUST COMPLETED A NEW HOTEL situated in the center of the business portion of the city of Danville, Virginia, built in the most improved style of architecture, with mansard roof, 65 bed rooms, parlors and large dining rooms, office on first floor, supplied with gas, water and electric bells on each floor. Terms moderate. Party renting will have to furnish the same. For further particulars call on or address A. SUMMERFIELD, Agent, Danville, Va.

**STAMPS, CHAS. H. COX,**  
30 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.  
SPECIALS, RUBBER STAMPS, PRINTING PRESS & TYPE. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL.**  
RESUMES EXERCISES ON THE 24 OF JANUARY, 1883, at 76 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia; Greek, Latin, French, and English languages taught in a practical way. Much attention given to Mathematics; Instruction in Rhetoric, Analytical Letter Writing, Composition, and Rhetoric given by Prof. W. W. Lumpkin. For terms address T. A. MEANS.

**GEORGETOWN ACADEMY**  
FOUNDED IN 1799.  
SITUATED NEAR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, Address 8 miles of the Virginia, Georgetown, D. C.

Gov. Alex. H. Stephens; General Sherman; Hon. J. S. Seneca; Hon. Emerson Edmunds; Hon. W. C. Whitworth; Hon. Col. E. W. Cole; Hon. Saml. Randall; Pa. W. T. Walters; Esq., Baltimore; Ex-Gov. Brown, Tenn.; John Ryan, Atlanta.

**JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,**  
LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ETC.  
Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

**PUBLICATIONS.**  
SUPREME COURT REPORTS.  
New Code of Georgia, an elegant Book of 1,500 Georgia's Public Servants.

History of Georgia's Republics. The Christian Index (Weekly). The Southern Cultivator (Monthly). Order by mail for any of the above will be promptly answered.

**PRICE \$5.00.**  
A scientific and economical apparatus for lighting for Home, Business, Office, Mining and Manufacturing purposes. Complete in itself. The Electric Current being produced by chemical action. The apparatus by our adjustment, for which we make extra charge, can be adapted to use as a Bunsen Burner, Medical Battery, Call Bell, or for Automatic Electric Gas Lighting. Our Bunsen burner is so constructed that the interior is flamelessly confronted with a light and a heater all at the same instant. Reliable agents wanted all over the country. Enclose stamp for circular. PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., 25 West Street, Boston. Chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, December, 1882.

Portable Electric Lighter for \$5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Co., of 22 Water-street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for home and business purposes. Scientific American, New York, October 14, 1882.

# GASTRINE

(In Liquid Form)  
**CURES DYSPEPSIA.**  
IMMEDIATELY RELIEVES  
NAUSEA,  
DIZZINESS,  
FLATULENCY,  
HEARTBURN,  
PALPITATION OF HEART,  
ACID STOMACH,  
CONSTIPATION,  
COSTIVENESS,

BAU TASTE IN MOUTH,  
DEFICIENT APPETITE,  
OPPRESSION OF CHEST,  
GENERAL UNEASINESS,  
And all other distressing symptoms, the result of interrupted digestion.

**GASTRINE**  
GIVES TONE TO THE STOMACH,  
RE-ESTABLISHES ITS FUNCTIONS,  
PROMOTES THOROUGH DIGESTION.

INVALUABLE TO LADIES,  
And all leading sedentary lives.

For sale in jobbing lots by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Pemberton, Iverson & Dennison, and by Wholesale Druggists throughout the leading cities.

AT RETAIL, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE,  
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Manufacturing Depot, 59 Murray St., New York

**TO PRINTERS.**

SEVERAL GOOD BOOK PRINTERS CAN BE obtained by applying to the Franklin Street Printing House. We are paying as much for composition as any house in Atlanta, and a few good printers who will do the pleasant day work, need pay no attention to publications of interested parties to the contrary, but apply in person and satisfy themselves.

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,  
Publishers and Printers.

**THE BEST ROUTE NORTH**  
A DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIP.  
Including two hundred miles up the GRAND CHESAPEAKE BAY.

THE MERCHANTS AND MINERS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Three Elegant and Magnificently Appointed Screw Steamships,  
JOHN HOPKINS, WM. LAWRENCE and WM. CRANE,  
Sailing from Savannah to Baltimore every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

Superb Passenger accommodations and superior tables.  
Close connections made with trains leaving Baltimore for Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and the Boston Steamers.

Through tickets can be obtained at the different Railroad depots.  
For further information apply to JAMES B. WEST & CO., 114 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.

**SOLOMON'S LUNCH COUNTER**  
—AND—  
**RESTAURANT**

33 Marietta Street,  
Near the Capitol and Opposite the Opera House, in

**OTIS'S SAMPLE ROOM!**  
Atlanta, Georgia. Every delicacy of the season furnished to order.

**PRIVATE ROOM FOR PARTIES.**

**SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.**  
THE ROUND TRIP RATE FROM ATLANTA to Waco, Texas, for delegates and their families, has been fixed at \$15.45. The time via Chattanooga and Memphis presents the advantage possessed by no other line by being SHORTER BY SIXTY MILES.

An excursion has been tendered the Convention by the Texas and Pacific railroad from Waco to Austin and back, via the Mexican National thence to Austin and back, via the Texas and Pacific, and by the Western and Atlantic railroad at the Union Depot, Atlanta, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7th; good return on or before May 24th. Any further information will be furnished upon application to R. W. WREN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**  
BEATTY'S Organ & Piano Co., 25 West Street, Boston. Catalogue FREE. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

**PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHTER.**

A scientific and economical apparatus for lighting for Home, Business, Office, Mining and Manufacturing purposes. Complete in itself. The Electric Current being produced by chemical action. The apparatus by our adjustment, for which we make extra charge, can be adapted to use as a Bunsen Burner, Medical Battery, Call Bell, or for Automatic Electric Gas Lighting. Our Bunsen burner is so constructed that the interior is flamelessly confronted with a light and a heater all at the same instant. Reliable agents wanted all over the country. Enclose stamp for circular. PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., 25 West Street, Boston. Chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, December, 1882.

Portable Electric Lighter for \$5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Co., of 22 Water-street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for home and business purposes. Scientific American, New York, October 14, 1882.

**PRICE \$5.00.**

A scientific and economical apparatus for lighting for Home, Business, Office, Mining and Manufacturing purposes. Complete in itself. The Electric Current being produced by chemical action. The apparatus by our adjustment, for which we make extra charge, can be adapted to use as a Bunsen Burner, Medical Battery, Call Bell, or for Automatic Electric Gas Lighting. Our Bunsen burner is so constructed that the interior is flamelessly confronted with a light and a heater all at the same instant. Reliable agents wanted all over the country. Enclose stamp for circular. PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., 25 West Street, Boston. Chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, December, 1882.

Portable Electric Lighter for \$5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Co., of 22 Water-street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for home and business purposes. Scientific American, New York, October 14, 1882.

Portable Electric Lighter for \$5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Co., of 22 Water-street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for home and business purposes. Scientific American, New York, October 14, 1882.

Portable Electric Lighter for \$5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Co., of 2



















**MERCHANTS, LOOK!**  
Wood, Tin, Crockery, Glass,  
Cutlery, Show Cases, Seth  
Thomas Clocks, Lamps, Look-  
ing Glasses, Hotel, Bar and  
Restaurant Supplies. Best and  
Latest Styles to the trade strict-  
ly at manufacturers prices at  
McBRIDE & CO.'S

**NEW STOCK**  
**CROQUET SETS,**

**HAMMOCKS,**  
Foot, Base and Rubber Balls,

**BATS, MARBLES, TOPS, GAMES, Etc.**

**HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.**

**A. F. PICKERT,**

The only headquarters for the celebrated Meriden  
Patent Co.'s Electro-Silver-Plated Ware. Also  
forks, spoons and knives, of the 1847 Rogers Bros  
make, a specialty.

**WATCHES.**  
Just received a large stock of all kind of American  
watches, especially Elgin and Waltham, and which  
will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

**JEWELRY.**  
The latest novelties in the class, lo-lets, brace-  
lets, earrings and pins. Very large stock of five rings  
always on hand.

**SPECTACLES.**  
I keep constantly on hand the finest spectacles  
and eye glasses, in white and tinted lenses, and will  
guarantee every pair to fit the eye and give satisfac-  
tion for five years.

**COTTON AND WEATHER.**

Corron—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool  
yesterday at 9 1/2; in New York at 10 1/2; in At-  
lanta at 9 1/2.

**Daily Weather Report.**  
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.  
U. S. CORON HOUSE, April 13, 2:31, p.m.

All observations taken at the same moment of  
time at each place named.

**NAME OF STATION.**

**Barometer.**

**Thermometer.**

**WIND.**

**Force.**

**Direction.**

**Relative.**

**Weather.**

**LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.**

**TIME OF OBSERVATION.**

**6:31 a. m.**

**10:31 a. m.**

**2:31 p. m.**

**Mean daily bar.**

**Mean daily ther.**

**Mean daily rel. hum.**

**Observations taken at 5 p. m.—Local time.**

**Atlanta District.**

**Atlanta.**

**Spartanburg.**

**Toccoa.**

**Georgetown.**

**Dalton.**

**Calhoun.**

**Cartersville.**

**West Point.**

**Newnan.**

**Griffin.**

**DISTRICTS.**

**1. Wilmington.**

**2. Charleston.**

**3. Augusta.**

**4. Savannah.**

**5. Atlanta.**

**6. Montgomery.**

**7. Mobile.**

**8. New Orleans.**

**9. Vicksburg.**

**10. Little Rock.**

**11. Memphis.**

**Mean of Districts.**

**THE FOLLOWING NAMED**

**GENTLEMEN:**

Governor J. S. Boynton.....city

Mr. Joseph M. Brown.....city

Mr. E. A. Brown.....city

Mr. H. P. Fickel.....city

Mr. J. C. Glenn.....city

Mr. W. C. Dodson.....city

Mr. E. F. Abbott.....city

Mr. C. E. Caverly.....city

Mr. S. L. McElrath.....city

Mr. H. C. Ansley.....city

Mr. W. S. Gordon.....city

Mr. F. A. Arnold.....city

Mr. J. L. Jeter.....city

Mr. W. P. Rumsauer.....city

Mr. A. J. Hallwagner.....city

Mr. Lamar Collier.....city

Mr. O. C. Carroll.....city

Mr. J. W. Bland.....city

Mr. Crowell Campbell.....city

Mr. N. E. Fly.....city

Mr. H. E. Hemphill.....city

Mr. W. V. McCracken East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R.

Mr. A. J. Anderson.....Western and Atlantic R. R.

Mr. Wade Nichols.....city

Mr. F. P. Anderson.....city

Mr. J. N. Greer.....city

Mr. W. H. Thrash.....city

Mr. J. J. Hahn.....Georgia Railroad

Mr. G. T. Murray.....city

Mr. E. E. Jones.....city

Mr. Claude Revel.....city

Mr. G. M. Smith.....city

Mr. A. B. Barnett.....city

Mr. W. L. O'Neal.....Rome and Dalton Railroad

Mr. W. R. Barnett.....city

Mr. A. C. Knapp.....Central Railroad

Are a few of those who are wearing the "Stevens  
Watch," and we respectfully refer to them concern-  
ing their merits as timekeepers.

**J. P. STEVENS**

**WATCH COMPANY,**

**34 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA**

**PERSONAL.**

Mr. Ed. Callaway is sick at the Kimball.

General Rally Lewis, of the Gibson house of  
Cincinnati, and the Everett, of Jacksonville, is at  
the Kimball.

Mr. E. H. Bradford, the druggist, has returned  
from Augusta, where he was attending the annual  
meeting of the Georgia pharmaceutical association.

Dr. E. J. Peck left last night for Nashville, where  
he was called to the bedside of a brother, who is  
quite sick. He was accompanied by Dr. Cameron,  
of Cincinnati.

Mr. Hugh T. Inman, has been elected a director  
of the Atlanta National Bank.

**POPE 'THE' HATTER.**

Best Hat for the least money.

# CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

## DRY GOODS, CARPETS

### AND

## HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

# BOOTS & SHOES

They certainly have the most complete stocks in their three mammoth stores in the south, and sell all goods at prices LOWER than any house in At-  
lanta. Call and see.

**NEW AND SECOND-HAND**

**PIANOS**

**TO RENT.**

Several Second-Hand Pianos taken in part pay  
for new; will be sold cheap.

**PHILLIPS & CREW,**

**ATLANTA GA.**

**THE OLD BOOK STORE.**

8 WALL STREET, Kimball House Block.

It is a well known fact to the literary  
world that the demand for old, rare books is  
now unprecedented. I offer to the citizens of  
Georgia an opportunity to purchase never  
before presented. Have just purchased from  
Wilkes county the finest private library in  
Georgia, 4,300 volumes. With the addition  
of three smaller libraries added to my stock  
of 40,000 volumes, gives buyers a selection  
never before presented in the south. An in-  
spiration solicited. School books a specialty.  
Catalogue free. Respectfully,  
W. B. BURKE, Prop.

**H. S. D. BERRY, M. D.,**

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**

Office over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s En-  
trances on Whitehall and Hunter streets. Office  
hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence 300  
Whitehall street.

**16 RICE & WILSON. 16**

—WILL SELL AT—

**AUCTION**

**THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH,**

Beginning at 3 o'clock p. m. city time.

**16 FINE LOTS**

ON EAST CAIN, HILLVARD AND FORT  
streets. These lots are on the street leading to  
the Boulevard from the governor's mansion, near  
Jackson street horse cars. They are less than 200  
yards from the center of Atlanta, and will be sold  
to the highest bidder. Come to the sale if you want  
to make good investments for quick profits. Plans  
ready in a day or two at No. 9 Broad street.

**RICE & WILSON, Auctioneers.**

**FOUND DROWNED.**

What Two Fishermen Found on an Island in the Chat-  
tahochee River Thursday.

My father yesterday about five o'clock John N.  
Davis and William Gann were fishing in the chat-  
tahochee river, near Pace's ferry, when they came  
upon the dead body of a negro man on an island in  
the middle of the river. The negro had apparently  
been dead several days and had been washed upon  
the island at high water and left there when the  
river subsided. It is probable that the negro was  
drowned a considerable distance up the river  
and had floated down as he was unknown in the  
neighborhood of Pace's ferry. He was well dressed,  
having on two shirts, two vests, and a nice pair of  
dark trousers, and a black coat. He appeared to be  
about fifty years of age. There were no papers found upon him by  
which he could be identified, but the fishermen dis-  
covered a pocketbook containing sixty-  
five cents. As the island was nearest the Cobb  
county side the body was taken to that side  
of the river, and the corner of Cobb  
county sent for. An inquest was held yesterday,  
but no facts were developed showing whether the  
man's identity or how he came to his death.

**MISSIONARY QUILT.**

A Novel Entertainment at the Sixth Methodist Church

Last night the ladies and scholars of the  
Sixth Methodist church and Sunday  
school gave a literary entertainment and social re-  
union, for the purpose of raising funds towards sup-  
porting a day school in China. The programme  
was well carried out and was very interesting.  
The most important occurrence of the evening was  
the sale of the missionary quilt, which commanded  
a good price. It was beautifully gotten up, the  
names of all contributors being skillfully worked  
in each square. The entertainment was a pleasant  
affair in every respect.

The evening was opened by the reading of the  
Scripture and prayer by the pastor, Rev. H. L. Crum-  
mey, followed by singing, recitations, dialogues and  
orations by the little boys and girls of the Sunday  
school. The missionary quilt was auctioned off by  
the pastor, causing much merriment. The quilt,  
which was a very fine affair of its kind, was  
sold to Mr. J. D. Cleaton for \$12, when it was  
sent to the church, when it was sold to Mr. George  
W. Shelverton for \$8.

**A Boy Drowned.**

Willie Karr, a fourteen-year old son of Mr. John  
Karr, the Marietta street grocer, was sent to Moore's  
mill yesterday to have some grinding done. While  
waiting for his flour the boy passed his time playing  
on the banks of the pond, and by a misstep fell in-  
to the water. The water was deep, the boy was un-  
able to swim and his death was the result. As soon  
as possible the boy's parents were notified and a  
late boat last night the body had not been re-  
covered.

**Dr. Dozier Improving.**

Dr. P. Dozier, the member of the convention  
who was reported very sick, was much improved  
yesterday, and it is now thought by his friends that  
he is out of danger and will be able to return home  
in a few days.

**An Open Door.**

The door of the office of Messrs. Youngblood &  
Hall was found open this morning by the police at  
1 o'clock. Through the carelessness of the person  
closing up, the office door was not entirely shut.

**POPE 'THE' HATTER.**

Beautiful Pearl Derby's.

**Circular No. 36.**

**THE RAILROAD COMMISSION OF THE**

**STATE OF GEORGIA,**

**ATLANTA, March 21st, 1883.**

**JAMES M. SMITH,**

**CAMPBELL WALLACE,** Commissioners.

**J. N. TRAMMELL,**

**THE WEIGHT OF A CAR LOAD OF ANY OF**

**the articles specified in Class P. of the Com-**

**missioners Classification, except Lumber, will be**

**on and after April 23, 1883, be twenty-five thousand**

**(25,000) thousand pounds. Shippers to load and**

**unload.**

**By order of the board.**

**JAMES M. SMITH, Chairman,**

**R. A. BACON, Secretary.**

**Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York**

**April 26th, June 1st, June 13th and June 30th, 1883.**

**Passage tickets by all Atlantic steamers.**

**Special facilities for securing good berths. Tour-**

**ist tickets for individual travelers in Europe,**

**by all routes, at reduced rates.**

**Cook's Excursions, with Maps and full par-**

**ticulars, by mail in cents. Address**

**THOS. COOK & SON, 111 Broadway,**

**HIRSCH BROS.**

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD AS FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS, ARE NOW SHOWING A  
COMPLETE VARIETY IN THEIR STOCK OF

**READY-MADE SPRING CLOTHING**

**ELEGANT IN DESIGN.**

**FASHIONABLE IN CUT.**

**FAULTLESS IN FIT.**

**CHOICE IN QUALITY.**

**FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.**

**HIRSCH BROS.,**

42 and 44 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY**

**DAVID**